

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 5, 1793.

AMSTERDAM, September 16.

THE king of Prussia having taken the resolution to make a general assault upon the lines of Weissenburg, has been disabused from it, as it is said, by a general of the French patriots, who deserted on the 23d of August. According to his report, these formidable lines are defended by 45,000 French, and the troops are stationed there in such an advantageous manner, that it is hardly possible to dislodge them from thence.

The Austrian troops, in order to prevent as much as possible the inroads of the enemy in the province of Luxembourg, have erected redoubts, which are protected by batteries between Dülant and Givet, and in order to prevent their coming across the woods, they have cut down trees for abatis.

According to letters from Cologne, the elector Palatine's health is much repaired; which had determined his heir apparent, the reigning duke of Deux-Ponts, to repair to Düsseldorf, in order to be near at hand, in case his serene highness's illness should terminate fatally.

LEYDEN, September 16.

By dispatches from the army this day, it appears that the battle between the French and Marshal Freytag lasted eighteen hours, and that the Hanoverians alone lost 2000 men.—The garrison of Dunkirk in the fortie made to co-operate with general Houchard, had the advantage of finding the duke of York in an unfavourable position, near the sea side, and within the reach of the fire of the French gun-boats, commanded by Caltaigner.

COPENHAGEN, September 3.

On the 16th of August, citizen Grouvelle, late secretary to the executive council of France, arrived here as ambassador from the French republic. Although Denmark has resolved to observe a strict neutrality, yet it is supposed that our court will not be very forward to acknowledge the French government.

Grouvelle was secretary to the prince of Conde, before the revolution. In his character of secretary to the executive council, he read to the unfortunate Louis XVI. the decrees relative to his execution.

ROTTERDAM, September 16.

"We have just brought to this place, on his way to the Hague, his serene highness William Frederick, second son of his serene highness the prince of Orange. This young prince, who had received a wound in the shoulder, into which great part of his epaulette was forced, arrived in a very melancholy condition, having been obliged to ride from Menin to Sluis, without receiving the least surgical assistance. The French pursued him so closely, that at Courtray where he halted to have his wound dressed, his aid-de-camp informed him, that in five minutes, the enemy would be at his heels. He immediately mounted his horse, and throwing over himself an horseman's cloak, instead of his own coat, which had been cut off, rode away for Sluis, attended by colonel Bendick. There he took a small vessel, which brought him to Holland."

"This attack was so sudden, and made with such violence on the part of the French, that the affair, it is too true, ended in nothing less than the total rout of the Dutch army, which was put to flight, and rapidly pursued for twenty miles. So great was the apprehensions excited by the first intelligence, that vessels were immediately ordered to Williamstadt to afford a passage to any part of the army which might reach that place, and find it necessary to pass. One column of the Dutch troops flew to Antwerp, between fifty and sixty miles from the place of action, and another to Sluis, nearly the same distance, where they arrived in the space of twenty-four hours."

"The hereditary prince is at Denise, near Ghent, with a part of his army, and writes, that he is routed; how or in what way, or what is become of the rest of his army, he does not add, but mentions, that, as soon as he can get advice or reports, he will send them. The slaughter of officers is immense. The lists which are just now handed about, contain generals, colonels, majors, captains, and subalterns, out of number. The young prince had three horses killed under him, and was mounting the fourth, when he received the wound in his shoulder, besides a slight one on the head, neither of which were dressed, till he reached this place, where the ball and part of his epaulette were taken out."

"He had a little fever, but it is now better. The hereditary prince also received a wound, but his is much lighter. The French seem to have more inclination to attack the Dutch, than any other troops, and more severity towards them, whenever they meet them."

"Our minister, Mr. Elliot, sent an express this morning from Helvoetsluys, in the Diana Packet,

May his account, which probably will have been published at home before this arrives, be more favourable."

"All the Dutch magazines are at Courtray, and these are thought to have been saved; but the greater part of their artillery, it is feared, was lost at their several posts near Menin. The latter loss will be hard upon them."

LONDON, September 26.

Extract of a letter from Sheffield, September 10.

"The Glasgow position has given great pleasure in this part of the country: it is hoped the example will be followed by every city, town, and village, in these kingdoms, to put an end to the war."

"Two petitions are preparing here, one to be presented to the king, and the other to the parliament; and I am informed, after they are signed by such persons as assemble for that purpose, they will then be carried from house to house, and the answer of every man who refuses to sign will be taken down, that the sense of the people may be known."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the duke of York's army.

Camp near Werwick, September 22.

"We are still close to the French, and have been for some days, in continual expectation of an attack. We hope, whenever that happens, to be able to defend these posts better than the Dutch; though I must acknowledge we have no longer that contempt which we entertained for the enemy before the late engagements."

"The duke's head-quarters are near Menin. That town has not suffered much by the invasion. Of the pillage the inhabitants have suffered, as much has been committed by the Austrians as by the French."

"We now wish, that in the beginning of the campaign, we had laid siege to Lille, instead of Valenciennes. They talk of a winter campaign; but we have no place like Lille, in which an army can remain under cover."

"We occasionally receive the French papers by means of the peasants, who come into the camp; they ask frequently a crown for each, and sometimes more. Some of the last, printed in Paris, represent them as having been successful in most of the late attacks, particularly against the Prussians at Weissenburg. This may account, if true, for the corps of Prussians, under general Knobelsdorff, being ordered to continue their march from Luxembourg to Treves, although their stay in these provinces was so very defensible at this critical period."

"Our soldiers, notwithstanding the disagreeable situation they are in, and the extreme badness of the weather, are not dispirited; what we want most is a further supply of camp equipage. Liquors and provisions we now have in tolerable plenty."

"The present war is carried on precisely on the same principles that declared the late war against America. America was attacked to compel her to submit to a foreign government, who assumed a power to legislate for and tax her; and France is attacked to compel her to submit to such a constitution and government, as the confederated kings think proper to impose. It requires but little sagacity to foresee that attempts to repugnant to justice and the freedom of nations must ultimately fail in France, as they did in America."

"They who affect to abuse the French convention, because only 270 members attended on one day, seem to forget how often our own house of commons has been adjourned during the last session, for want of forty members to form a house. And that of our house of peers, twenty members have not assembled twenty times during the whole session."

"A good deal of censure, and some ridicule, have been cast upon the Dutch for their late conduct. It is given out, that they ran away without firing a shot, while they assert that they have lost not less than 3000 men. These are, however, said to have dispersed themselves in the neighbouring villages, after having thrown away their arms and ammunition. The Flemings sarcastically observe, that they kept their tobacco-boxes, though they threw away their pouches; and the English remark, that though they parted with their muskets, they took care to retain their pocket-pistols."

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

Camp at Menin, September 19.

"For the two last days and nights we have been exposed to an incessant rain, which we fear may have had effects, as many of the regiments are uncovered, and those that have a sufficient number of tents, are entirely unprovided with straw to lie upon."

"The horses have suffered much. For two or three days after the retreat, they were almost entirely without forage; and most of their backs are galled by the constant pressure of the saddle, as sometimes the troops have been obliged to remain mounted, not only in the day time, but during the whole night."

"Our sick and wounded are sent to Bruges, a very pleasant and healthy town, where we hope the most

of them will recover. Many of the poor fellows who were not dangerously wounded, actually perished on the road for want of assistance. The surgeons did their duty to the best of their power; but how could they attend to every individual, when the waggons containing the wounded formed a line of at least two miles; there was one loss which we must regret, because that it might have been avoided. This was a waggon of sick men, left by some accident in the lands near Nieupoort, between high and low water mark. On the flood making up, all those who could not move were drowned."

"Of the wounded there are not quite two hundred English. The rest are chiefly Hanoverians, who formed the army of observation, bore the brunt of all the battles. There are now in Nieupoort, four Hanoverian regiments, which consisted of near 1000 men, and now the four do not make more than 700. There is in one of them an officer, who has to lament the loss of three brothers killed in the last engagement."

"We have been told by the prisoners, that when they attacked the Hanoverians, they had three reliefs; these bodies were brought successively to the charge. This accounts for their superiority, and for the carnage. The dead lay in such heaps, that they were obliged some times to stop and move the bodies aside, to let the columns pass. The French at first took general Freytag's army for English, because they wore red. The chief distinction consists in the yellow sashes of the officers, ours you know being crimson."

"We are in a constant expectation of another fight. Our line extends from hence to within a short distance of Furnes, which is occupied by the French. The advanced post is held by the legion of French emigrants, which behaved very well, and had about eighty men killed in the late engagement."

"It is still thought that our generals will not give up their design on Dunkirk. What would render the acquisition of Dunkirk particularly desirable is, that it would be a secure and capacious winter quarter for our troops. There are barracks in it that would contain the whole of the duke's army, at least all the British, and this place, we understood, was to be our own."

"Some blame the navy, and others the ordnance, for not being ready to co-operate with us at the stipulated time; but after all the delays we should have taken the place, if the army of observation had been strong enough to repel Houchard."

"Most of the attacks made on the several points last week by the French were false ones to cover the real attacks against the duke of York's army, and the corps under the prince of Orange. These they thought most vulnerable; and in both they were not too successful. I know not what account the Dutch will publish of their affairs on the tenth, and the succeeding days; but of this I am assured, that their army is annihilated for the remainder of the campaign. The few of their officers and men that are to be found, are destitute of almost every thing. The remnant that was saved was carried into Ghent."

"Among their losses was that of the caissé militaire, or military chest, with a treasure that must have been very acceptable to the Sans-Culottes. Prince Waldeck is certainly taken prisoner, and the hereditary prince of Orange is missing. Prince Frederick passed through Bruges on the 13th, wounded, to Sluis."

"The engagement that was expected has not yet taken place, nor has any news arrived since yesterday from the combined army. The duke of York has been reinforced by five regiments of foot. Three more are on their passage."

FIRST OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

From his serene highness the hereditary prince of Orange, to the states of Holland and West-Friesland.

Head-Quarters at Ghent, September 14.

High and mighty lords,

I have the honour to inform your high mightinesses, that the enemy having driven in our advanced posts, with an infinitely superior force, attacked yesterday the posts of Halluin and Werwick; we were therefore obliged to retreat, but not till after having made the most vigorous resistance; and I ought in justice to the troops to say, that they behaved with the greatest courage. The retreat was partly towards Harelbeek, and partly towards Ronflelaere, and I have ordered the troops to assemble here. I cannot yet inform your high mightinesses of our loss, but I have the honour to say, that among the wounded is my brother, the only knight in the army, and also major general count de Warstein, and prince Christian of Fieffe Derriant. Among the killed are lieutenant colonels de Boeghade, colonel of a battalion of grenadiers, de Surin, and de Gharvehem, of the Dutch guards. I shall have the honour of making another report on this event."

(Signed) W. F. Hereditary Prince of Orange, Commander in Chief.

SECOND OFFICIAL BULLETIN.
Head-Quarters, Ghent, September 15.
High and mighty lords.

I have the honour to inform your high mightinesses that I have arrived with the troops under my command from Dinant, at Ghent, and have taken a position covered by the Scheldt, the right supported by Ghent, where I intend to collect my troops. I cannot yet give your high mightinesses a circumstantial account of the event which happened on the 13th September, as I am not yet favoured with a report; and I have further learned that a great part of the troops are at Ypres and other places, which I have ordered here with all possible haste.

I have further the honour to inform your high mightinesses, that this instant I have been informed by a letter signed by major-general de St. Gravenmore, that after his horse was killed under him, and he received three wounds, which, however, were not dangerous, he was unable to retreat a foot, and was conducted prisoner from Menin to Lille.

(Signed) W. F. Hereditary Prince of Orange.

NEW-LONDON, November 13.

Captain Thomas Robinson, of Stonington, on the 26th ult. failed from thence, in a small sloop for Newport, and at eight o'clock P. M. the same day, off Point Judith, was overfet in a sudden squall of wind. The captain and a lad, his grand-son, the only persons on board, were able, by the vessel's turning over gradually, to get on her bottom. At eleven o'clock same night, it being very dark, captain Cahoon, in a Rhode-Island packet, ran foul of the wreck; the boy seized the bow-sprit shrouds of the packet and jumped on deck, and was heard amidst the alarmed crew, crying, "save my grand-father." But their endeavours for that purpose were ineffectual; the violence of the shock had struck him into the sea—and he was heard no more of.—He was in the 63d year of his age.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

In addition to the account we published in our last respecting the re-capture of Toulon, we now can add, that captain Parsons arrived at Bolton from Lisbon, says, the intelligence was published in Lisbon under the authority of the Spanish ambassador. The combined fleets, one Bolton paper says, carried the French ships of the line with them; but a letter from Bolton mentions, that the English squadron fell into the hands of the Sans-Culottes, two vessels excepted. The prince of Cobourg, accounts from Bolton say, is dead and his army defeated.

By various channels we learn, that the Dutch were severely beaten on the 13th of September, by the troops of the French republic. Prince Frederick of Orange was wounded in this action, and the troops under his command completely routed. The most moderate accounts state their killed and wounded at 3000. The particulars of this engagement we shall give as soon as possible.

LEXINGTON, September 21.

About the first instant, four men, a woman, and three children, on their way up the Ohio river in a canoe, were fired on by the Indians near the mouth of Gyandotte; two of the men were killed (whose names were Kelly) and one wounded through the flesh of the thigh.

The Indians attempted to board the canoe, but were kept off with poles and paddles, until the canoe got out of their reach; the canoe ran down the river until out of sight of the Indians, and landed on the opposite shores and the wounded man left the rest; the well man hid the woman and children, and went to the French settlement for assistance; he obtained an officer in fifteen men, returned and found the woman and children, but the woman in a dangerous situation from the bite of a snake, in his absence the wounded man was taken in by a boat coming down the river and landed at Graham's settlement.

We learn that about fifteen days ago the cavalry in Mero district (Cumberland) fell in with a party of Indians, and killed five of them, and the day following killed two and took one prisoner without sustaining any loss or damage.

BALTIMORE, November 20.

"Via Letbi semel calcanda."

"On Friday, the first instant, departed this life, at his seat, near the city of Annapolis, colonel NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, in the sixtieth year of his age—the calm and patient fortitude with which he bore his illness, and the firmness of mind he evinced at his approaching dissolution, could only have been inspired by conscious virtue, and strongly marked his resignation to the will of his God, and a firm belief of eternal happiness through the merits of his blessed Redeemer. His rectitude of conduct—his hospitable, benevolent, and philanthropic disposition endeared him to a very numerous acquaintance. As a patriot, he was ever ready to defend the rights of his country; as a statesman, always watchful over the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens, and faithfully discharged his duty as a public character under the former government, and the trust reposed in him, as a delegate to the house of assembly, for the last sixteen years of his life—He lived beloved and respected, and in charity with all men—He was a tender, affectionate husband; a good father; an indulgent master; a sincere friend; and a kind obliging neighbour—He died deeply lamented by his afflicted family and connections, as well as by every one who had the pleasure of being acquainted with this truly amiable man."

Dec. 2. By a late arrival at Bolton, (per the brig Lady Washington, captain West, in forty-five days from Amsterdam,) we have further accounts, which

state that the duke of York's defeat was no less than a complete and entire rout from before Dunkirk—that the accounts copied from the Dutch or English papers with respect to the real loss he sustained from the 6th to the 14th of September, have been mistaken—not can any account they may give of it in their Bruffels, London, or Leyden Gazettes, be depended upon as true statements of that affair, as every thing that is printed in them, is first inspected by their respective governments; and not a single article of news but what they approve of is suffered to be published with regard to the French and them, either in Holland, Germany or Prussia. Private letters however received by the above vessel, mention, that the loss of the combined armies before Dunkirk, was much greater than the news-papers give any account of—that they left in killed, wounded, &c. 17,000 men, with the whole of their baggage, artillery, ammunition, and a prodigious quantity of military stores; and moreover, that the duke of York was badly wounded in the head and arm, and had failed for England—that the French and English fleets had met in the Channel, but that lord Howe, either through cowardice, or a sense of his inferiority in point of number of ships or men, to the French fleet, backed about and made all the sail he could possibly carry, for Torbay, where he had put in, panic struck, leaving the French sole masters of the English Channel.

Captain West also brought the intelligence of Toulon's being retaken, and that the fleet (whether French or English he could not tell,) were blocked up in that harbour; the French having got possession of the forts which commanded the entrance into that port, and of all the heights which overlooked that grand national depot of the French republic.

The French general filier, who was killed in the attack on the lines of Lauthembourg, received two mortal wounds, but exclaimed, when his soldiers took notice of them, "Never mind them, by brave companions, they are only slight fears—prels forward upon the despotic enemy, and God save the republic!" He sunk to the ground as soon as he had uttered the last word; but immediately raising himself and supporting his head upon the body of a soldier, who had been killed in the beginning of the attack, he pointed to the enemy and expired, making signals to his soldiers to continue the contest.

It is said, that prince Adolphus, soon after he was wounded at Dunkirk; returned to London, and when his father first saw him, he said,—Adol, Adol!—let's see your wound. The prince, touching his head, said, Only four or five inches deep, Sir.—Not hurt? Right royal head," said his majesty.

[We may well suppose a "royal head" not to have any brains then.]

Extract of a letter from King's-gate, (G. B.) August 31, to a gentleman in Middletown.

"No doubt but the affair of France engrosses much of your conversation. They have just passed a decree, to rise in a body to drive the combined powers (if possible) out of their country. How matters will go I know not; but if they would unite I believe they would be a match for all their enemies. It is generally believed that English money is liberally distributed to corrupt the natives of France to rebel against the new constitution. A letter is said to have been intercepted of the most infernal nature, mentioning large sums of money distributed for the purpose of exciting assassination and burning all the forests, &c. throughout France, in one day, and this shocking affair is charged to our ministry."

Captain Small of the brig Commerce, from Rotterdam, arrived at Charleston the 12th, gives the following intelligence:—That the defeat of the combined armies before Dunkirk on or about the fourth of September, in which they lost 5000 men; and, in the action the duke of York was wounded in the left shoulder. The British accused the French of having treacherously fallen upon them, during a truce of forty-eight hours, which had been agreed upon. That the country around Dunkirk had been inundated, by which the operations of the siege were greatly retarded; and that sickness prevailed among their troops. That, in consequence of a difference with the duke of York, the prince of Cobourg had retired from the army. That the latest intelligence from France contradicted the account of Custine's having been guillotined. That 30,000 of the insurgents had abandoned the cause of royalty, and submitted to the convention; and that Gabon himself had declared his readiness to accept the constitution, having nothing more in view than the establishment of a well organized government, possessing sufficient energy to protect the people in their lives and property. That the French had 400,000 men in arms, and were well supplied with every necessary for carrying on the war. That Mr. Pinckney the American ambassador, had made the following requisitions to the British court, which it was said, had been agreed to; that the western posts should be delivered up to the United States; that the British shall not supply the Indians, who are hostile to the Americans, with goods or ammunition—that American seamen shall not be subject to impels into the British service; and that American vessels on the high seas shall not be molested by British cruisers. It was further reported, that an embassy had been appointed by the British court, to be sent to America, for the purpose of adjusting with congress, some points relative to a commercial treaty.

ANNAPOLIS, December 5.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING been a delighted witness of the performance, at St. John's College, on Friday last, and having seen, in your yesterday's paper, a very hand-

some account of the exhibition, I have, on reflection, no other regret, than that the curiosity of the public hath not been gratified, by a publication of the names of the young gentlemen, who afforded such extraordinary pleasure by the exertion of their talents.

The following is a correct list of the young gentlemen who have given, or rather confirmed, the pleasing hope, that the intention of the distinguished donors of St. John's College to provide "a fountain of science to discharge the various duties of public life," will be speedily fulfilled. Their names are set down in the order in which they arose.

Alexander Contee Magrader, Robert Goldsmith, Richard Harwood, Francis Key, John Jacob Tichudy, Daniel Murray, John Carlyle Herbert, John Hanlon Thomas, Thomas Lumsford Lomax, Edward Courtney, William Cooke, John Taylor Lomax.

But, Gentlemen, your last paper contains something still more interesting, and honourable for the institution—it is impossible for a good mind to contemplate, without the most pleasing sensations, an association of youths, and even of children, to raise a contribution for the relief of those unfortunate persons, who have lately sought an asylum in this favoured land of liberty. And I have no doubt, that the well grounded prediction of Mr. D—n might have been safely extended to every one in the following catalogue of generous noble minded young gentlemen. Your esteem will give that many of them are included in the preceding list.

Charles Alexander, Francis Key, John Addison Carr, James Boyle, Richard Harwood, James Buchanan, John Carlyle Herbert, Thomas Snowden, Howes Goldsborough, Daniel Murray, John Jacob Tichudy, Edward Courtney, William Brown, William Courtney, Robert Couden Stone, William Goyane, Grafton Duvall, Carlyle Fairfax White, Thomas Blackburn, William Dent Hardie, John Hanlon Thomas, John Shaw, Charles Wallace Hanton.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Annapolis, Nov. 29, 1793.

From the KENTUCKY GAZETTE of the 2d. ult. Extract of a letter, dated Head-quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami, the 24th of October.

"On the 7th instant, the army took up their line of march from Fort Washington, and on the 13th, a eleven o'clock, A. M. encamped on the ground, 10 miles advanced on Fort Jefferson, the distance eight miles, and rested securely each night in a strong fortified camp, which might bid defiance to the united strength of the savages. The Indians hung on our borders for information, but, from the order and regularity of our march and mode of encampment, were unable either to gain a knowledge of our strength, or to steal any of our horses. The day after we reached this ground the commander in chief issued the following order:—

"Head-quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami, Oct. 14.

"The commander in chief takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to brigadier-general Poley, and to the officers of the legion in general, for the ready cheerfulness with which they have executed every order, and for the worthy example which they have uniformly shown upon every occasion during the rapid advance of the army to this place, which affords a pleasing prelude of future success."

Extract of a letter, dated Head-quarters, S. W. Branch of Miami, October 14.

"On the 16th instant, two sergeants of captain Lee's troop of cavalry, were killed by the Indians, and on the 17th, one of our escorts, of sixty men, under the command of lieutenant Lowry and ensign Boyd, charged with twenty-eight waggon, loaded with corn, contractor's stores, and two with goods, the property of Mr. Hunt, was attacked by a party of Indians, (supposed to be about sixty, a little after daylight, at the twenty-nine mile tree, a few miles advanced of Fort St. Clair; after the exchange of a few shots, lieutenant Lowry and ensign Boyd fell, and damped the spirits of the men in such a manner, as to occasion their route; the Indians, seizing the opportunity of keeping it up, took possession of the waggon, but were in too great a hurry to get off, that they only took time to cut out the horses, leave all the liquor, except what they carried off, and plunder Mr. Hunt's waggon, leaving the other waggon and corn in the road. The escort lost fifteen killed, including the two officers, who died bravely, and nine men missing. Lieutenant Colonel Adair, of the mounted volunteers, who lay in advance of the escort, about six miles, with forty or fifty men, upon hearing of the disaster, immediately repaired to the ground of the defeat, took the trail of the Indians, and followed them between thirty and forty miles; but not being able to come up with them, and being out of provisions, returned.

"General Scott with one thousand mounted volunteers including officers, is now encamped at a prairie, two miles advanced of Fort Jefferson. One of the volunteers was killed upon their march.

"The commander in chief treats the army of about seven hundred, that were sent off yesterday for Fort Hamilton for flour and corn under an escort commanded by lieutenant-colonel Hamcrumck, at which arrival he will march from this place to within a few miles of general St. Clair's late battle ground, and there take a strong position to observe operations, and let the action and a sufficient supply of provisions will justify his farther advance."

It is expected the Indians will attack the army before they separate, being informed through Albany channels that they have placed themselves in such a position as to be able to attack the army, and that they will defeat the army. It is apprehended that as there were British officers with the Indians at the defeat of General Clinton, some may think proper to be with the Indians at the present occasion. Our army are strong, feel themselves in high spirits and are ready for a meeting with the enemy.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER for READY MONEY, at Queen-Anne-town, on Saturday the 14th day of December next, EIGHTY-THREE HOGSHEADS of IMPROVED TOBACCO of the first qualities.

And on Thursday the second day of January next, will be exposed to public sale, on twelve months credit, at the subscriber's dwelling house, a number of healthy likely country born NEGRO SLAVES, late the property of ROBERT BRADLEY TYLER, deceased, amongst whom are a very good blacksmith and shoemaker, also all the said deceased's stock of every kind, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold, by

DRYDEN TYLER, Administrator.

November 28, 1793.

P. S. The creditors of the deceased are once more requested to give in their claims, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

DRYDEN TYLER, Administrator.

To be SOLD, on the 18th of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at Hunting-town, in Calvert county,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing about 100 hundred acres, lying on Battle creek, about half a mile from the river Patuxent; this land is, for the greater part, heavily laden with the best of timber, and the soil equal to any in the county; fish and oysters at the landing; it will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as it may best suit the buyers. One thousand pounds of the purchase money must be paid down, and bonds, with approved security, given for the balance, to be paid at different periods, as may be agreed upon; there are on said plantation many small houses, and three good tobacco houses; about one hundred bushels of wheat seeded on it. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser, and a good general warranty for the land, by

JOHN WEEMS, jun.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. ROBERT SANDERS, near Patuxent river, on Thursday the second day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A VALUABLE negro woman, some household furniture, horses, and black cattle, the property of ELIZABETH BASIL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

CHARLES STEUART, Son of Charles, Executor of Elizabeth Basil.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE at this PRINTING-OFFICE, A BOOK,

Which lately made its appearance in England, under the title of

"An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World"

By Miss HANNAH MOORE.

The European edition of this elegant work has sold at 6s. the American edition, neatly bound and lettered, at 3s.

A FEW excellent green WINDSOR CHAIRS, to be sold cheap, by

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Annapolis, December 2, 1793.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and State of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksville. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of THOMAS JENINGS, deceased, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 13th of December, on the dwelling plantation of Edmund Jennings, deceased,

ONE negro girl, one mare, some cattle, hogs, and all the household furniture of the deceased. The sale to be for cash.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come and settle their accounts.

NEHEMIAH MILLER ROWLES,

Administrator with the will annexed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for sale, a valuable young NEGRO FELLOW, by trade a blacksmith, formerly hired by Tyler and Magruder, in Queen Anne, in Prince-George's county, and now by Simon Retalick, in the city of Annapolis; he is well known to be a very good country blacksmith. For terms apply to

H. DAVIDGE, in Frederick-town.

To be SOLD, for READY CASH,

A NUMBER of healthy country born slaves, and women, boys and girls of all ages.

By ROBERT SANDERS.

P. DENIS HAS FOR SALE

At the STORE of Mr. PATER, RICHARDS, a large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he has JUST RECEIVED from NANTES, and which he will sell either wholesale or retail.

—AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

SUPERFINE India Calicoes, Common ditto, Superfine Spanish Clothes, assorted, of a superior quality and of various colours; the whole forming a beautiful collection, Silk Cloth, of changeable colours, Black Silk, ditto, Cassimer Vests, embroidered, Tricot de Coran, Silk and Cotton, ditto, Britannias, Flannels, ditto, Napkins & Table Cloths, Cambricks, assorted, Italian Gauze, Gauzes, Silk and Thread Laces, Tainboured Mullins,

Offish Feathers, different colours, Ribands, assorted, of all colours, Boulogne Ribands, Silk Stockings, assorted, for Men and Women, Thread ditto, English Taffeties, Ditto Black, Florentines, assorted, Sewing Silk, of various colours & best quality, Fams, French Hens, of the best quality, An assortment of Silk Umbrellas, A number of large and elegant Looking-Glasses, Small ditto, Ladies Cloaks, Gentlemen's ditto.

Mr. RICHARDS,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has also a quantity of

GROCERIES, &c.

—FIZ—

CHOICE Old Spirit, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum; Port and Lisbon Wines; Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Bouchong Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Powder and Shot; Candles; Hardware; Also, a few articles of Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. Which he will sell on the lowest prices, for CASH. Annapolis, November 26, 1793.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with in my enclosures with either dog or gun, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders according to law.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Greenbury's Point, November 26, 1793.

TAKEN up at a stray by the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, a female MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a blaze face, her left hind foot white, supposed to be about eight or nine years old, branded on the near buttock thus, G. The owner of said mare is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M. SWANN.

November 21, 1793.

Prince-George's county, November 13, 1793. To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 13th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation of HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORON, deceased, in Charles county, within half a mile of the town of Benedict,

TWENTY-FIVE negroes, consisting of men, women and children; also, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. At the same time and place will be sold, for ready money, one hundred and sixty barrels of corn, and a large quantity of fodder. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock and continue until all is sold.

SAMUEL BOND, Executor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY GREENFIELD SOTHORON, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to hand them in properly authenticated, and passed by the orphans court, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL BOND, Executor.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

In pursuance of a decree, passed by the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the 13th day of December next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

A LOT near the waters of the Dock of Annapolis, known by the name of HENRY SIBELL'S LOT, for ready money.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, November 27, 1793.

HENRY H. SALL DORSEY,

HAS caused his late wife WIFE and DRY GOODS, and wishes an account of them for cash, and will be glad to hear from their owners, and he has been enabled to have the same re-estimated by the trustees and owners to him, and by the first of October, 1794, which he has transmitted to him.

Annapolis, November 26, 1793.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS' DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTERS hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commission to mark and bound my tracts of land in said county situate, called and known by the names of WASHINGTON, and ADDITION to WASHINGTON, pursuant to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN H. BAYARD.

November 12, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the April court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound his part of the tract of land known by the name of WYATT WALLA, agreeably to an act of the general assembly for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE BATSON.

Anne-Arundel county, November 8, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, now in custody of the Sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

NICHOLAS POONE.

October 21, 1793.

HANCE BAKER, DENTIST,

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen, that he is now at Capt. B. MARSHALL'S, in this city, where his stay will be for a few days. During which time those who are disagreeably afflicted with any of the following complaints, may (by applying) get relief, viz. tooth-ach, inflamed gums, pains in the jaws, tartar extracted from the teeth, decayed teeth stopped from their progress, natural or artificial teeth set or transplanted, and from that well known complaint, the curvy, &c.

Annapolis, 19th November, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

F. GREEN.

Annapolis.

THE debtors to MESS. TACOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and MESS. CRACROFT and HENCKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, July 22, 1793.

For Private Sale,

On a Reasonable Credit.

THE subscriber's DWELLING PLANTATION, containing about nine hundred acres. This valuable estate lies twenty miles below the city of Annapolis, on Herring-Bay, and in full view of the Chesapeake. It has the advantage of a fine cove, well stocked with oysters, and for fishing and fowling. I think I may venture to say, is superior to any other place in the United States; the soil is of excellent quality, equal to any in Maryland. There are two good meadows, and several others may be made without expence. The situation of this plantation gives it every advantage for raising and fattening stock; it abounds in locust, mulberry and walnut, and a great plenty of good oak timber. The subscriber will attend at Mr. Mann's tavern until the twelfth instant, after which time application may be made to him at his own house, or to Mr. Benjamin Galloway, on West-river.

He has likewise for SALE, about four hundred acres of good farming LAND, lying adjoining the above, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

S. L. CHEW.

October 7th, 1793.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Tuesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

A VALUABLE GRIST-MILL with two pair of stones, two bolting clothes, all in good order for business, with one hundred and odd acres of land adjoining said mill, forty acres of which are good meadows, and more may be made, situated on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, seven miles from Annapolis, lying on the great road leading from said town to George-town; the mill is on a good stream of water. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to JONATHAN RAWLINGS, at said mill, who is authorized to sell all his estate (except the above) before the

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agreeable to the following list,

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE, At their STORE.

At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE cloth
Second ditto.
Two yards wide superfine
Costings,
Six quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Cassimers,
Drabs of different quality,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thickets,
Mens Worsted Hofs,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Cross barred
Mullins,
Fashionable Ribands,
India Mullin Handkerchiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and
Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Best Gilt, Plated, Black
paper, Metal and Federal
Buttons,
Vest ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing
Silks and Threads,
Twist,
Ladies Black, White and
Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and
Forks,
Buck-Horn ditto,
Desert ditto,
Clasp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Best and Second quality
Penknives,
Ladies ditto,

Ladies Lasting Shoes,
Men's Coarse and Fine
Hats,
Boys ditto,
Pail Boards,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Rose Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Duffel ditto,
Irish Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Ticklenburghs,
Osnabrigs,
Gimblets in draws,
Looking Glasses,
Hand Boards,
Garden Stakes,
Frying Pans,
rod Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyson, Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and Bohea
Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Allpice,
Nutmegs,
Window Glafs,
Sun-Raisins,
Padlocks,
Stock ditto,
Pencil'd and Enamelled
Tea Chins,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Dishes and
Plates,
Blue edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Best West-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be received in exchange for the above goods; and to those who have been punctual in the discharge of their accounts for dealings during the summer, a short credit will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this request may be had, as business cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.

Beard's-Point, October 26th, 1793.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of London, per my procurement, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorized to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly at their next meeting, to be allowed for an order of the governor and council, on the western-shore treasurer, of the 26th February, 1781, for £. 382 5 2; which Thomas Harwood, deceased, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, had of me, and he paid the county, as appears on the treasurer's books.

IGNATIUS BOONE.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL WORK,

to be entitled,

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Religion, Philosophy, Law, Physic, and Divinity, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers Twenty Shillings per annum; others who purchase will have to pay Twenty-two Shillings and Six-pence, or a Quarter of a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month. Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronize this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their newspapers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risk and expence.

Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY OF WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

S C H E M E

OF THE LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000,	& cash 30,000,	are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 25,000,	are 40,000
1 ditto	15,000,	& cash 15,000,	are 30,000
1 ditto	10,000,	& cash 10,000,	are 20,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 ditto	5,000,	& cash 5,000,	are 10,000
1 Cash prize of			10,000
2 ditto	5,000 each,	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000,	are	10,000
20 ditto	500,	are	10,000
100 ditto	100,	are	10,000
200 ditto	50,	are	10,000
400 ditto	25,	are	10,000
1,000 ditto	20,	are	20,000
15,000 ditto	10,	are	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,201 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 2, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, CL.

November 13, 1793.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

J. W. KING, CL.

November 13, 1793.

LAND FOR SALE.

By a decree of the honourable the chancellor, of Maryland, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th of December next, at King's store, on Broad creek, in Prince George's county, the following parcels of LAND, to wit:

PART of FRIENDSHIP, containing thirty acres, more or less, CARRICURGUS, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and PART of LOWE'S DISCOVERY, containing forty-nine acres, more or less. The above lands are adjoining the lands of Henry Rozer, Esquire, upon the head of Broad creek; and from their contiguity to the river Patowmack, and the flourishing town of Alexandria, must daily rise in value. Bored with approved security, will be required, to pay one half of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and the other half in two years, with interest in like manner.

All persons that have claims against EDWARD M. CRIDER, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, (whose just debts the above-mentioned property will be sold to pay) are desired to bring them in legally proved to the subscriber before the day of sale.

OVERTON CARR.

October 21st, 1793.

THE subscriber has to dispose of, a large quantity of excellent SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

He has also on hand a large quantity of COARSE SHOES.

JOHN HYDE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two APPRENTICES for the tanner or shoemakers business, from 14 to 16 years of age, they must come well recommended.

The highest prices will be given for dry or green hides and bark.

September 25, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS, October 1, 1793.

KNOWING that suits have been brought against several of the debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have intailed their debts, owing, I apprehend, in many cases, to the time of payment having elapsed their memory, and wishing to prevent any unnecessary expence to the parties concerned,—I have thought proper respectfully to notify, that a second instalment, and one year's interest, become due on the first day of December next, and that execution will issue immediately thereafter against every delinquent.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the state of Maryland.

THE subscriber purposes removing his store from West-River, and will dispose of about two hundred pounds, sterling coin, of fresh and saleable GOODS, consisting of Broad and Elastic Cloths; Cassimers; Vest Shapers; Welch Cottons; Valentines; Sattinets; Jeans and Fustians; Calicoes and Chintzes; Mullinets; Stuffs; Shawls; Silk and Lipen Handkerchiefs; Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hofs; Bed Tick; Felt and Castor Hats; Cudery; with sundry other articles. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, may get a great bargain and long credit.

He requests all those indebted to him, or to Edward and Mordecai Hall, on bond, note or account, to settle the same; little or no attention having been paid to former requests of this kind; suits will be brought without respect to persons, if not settled by the twentieth of September next.

EDWARD HALL.

West-River, 29th July, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers, intend to petition Caroline county, at their October term 1794, for a commission to prove the bounds and mark and establish the lines of a certain tract of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called SURVEYOR'S FOREST; also the divisional line between said tract and a tract of land called ADAM'S REST, on which the former depends, the latter being the property of HENRY SWIGETT and DANIEL HIGNUTT.

HENRY RHODS,
IGNATIUS RHODS,
JEREMIAH RHODS.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.